

The Olio.

SHY MEN.

Individuals are often judged of very erroneously from their external and ordinary demeanour. Of a particular class of misdeeds I am peculiarly assured, namely, those relating to men who have the reputation of being reserved through pride. In a large proportion of such cases, it is not any pride of pride which produces the reservedness, but the opposite quality of shyness. It is the defect of self-esteem, rather than an undue endowment of it, that causes the conduct complained of.

Among the persons known to me as friends and associates, I could point to a number who are usually considered as proud men, and to whom it is customary to attach the title of late much misused—epithet aristocratic; while I know, with all possible certainty, that the real cause of the conduct and demeanour which obtains them this character, is nothing else than mere timidity of face. You may meet one of these men in company, and after a little time get into easy and familiar converse with him; yet, next day encountering him in the street, and expecting a frank recognition, will be frozen by the most distant bow. You set him down as a cold proud man, too much absorbed in self to have any sympathies with you; but the fact is, that he has a boy like shyness, which makes the usual courtesies of life a burden to him, and he only passes you in this reserved manner because he could not address you without an embarrassment painful to himself, and which would leave him in a state of self humiliation, doubling that pain twice over. Thus, what you deem an assumption of superiority on his part, is really a silent confession of the most distressing weakness.

A Scottish peer, who died a few years ago in the prime of life, was unpopular from this cause. Alike to equals and inferiors, to country neighbours and to tenants, he appeared a freezing aristocrat. But there was no absolute want of a kindly nature in this gentleman. He was only oppressed with constitutional shyness. One of our late sovereigns, spending a morning at his father's house during his youth, the children of the family were ordered to be prepared to be formally introduced to the king. When the time came, all were found duly ready for the introduction, except the eldest son. He—the hope of the house—had been missing all morning, and could nowhere be found. The venerable Earl had the mortification of bringing his young kinsman under the eye of royalty without its chief ornament: the awkwardness of his apology for the absence of Lord—, may be imagined. In reality, the young nobleman had secretly left home at an early hour, for the express purpose of avoiding the dreaded ceremony; nor did he reappear till some time after the royal guest had departed. On ascending, a few years after, to his titles and large estates and influence, his natural shyness experienced no abatement; and it had the effect of, in a great measure, neutralising his high social and political rank. To convey an idea of the extremity of the case—he was one day driving with a friend over the estates of a neighbor, when his currier broke down. An honest farmer, seeing the distress of the party, came up to offer the horse he was riding upon, and another from a neighbouring field, for their use. The Earl's companion accepted the offer with thanks; but the noble himself stalked aside, and took up a position at a little distance. There he waited till the horse was brought to him; there he mounted it; and then he rode off, without having said a single word to the worthy man who was putting himself to inconvenience on his account. The farmer, it may be believed, was astonished; but there cannot be the shade of a doubt that this strange conduct was the consequence of mere shyness, or an inability to enter upon a few graceful commonplaces, which to another man would not have cost one moment's thought or pain.

The character of a late English noble was felt to be a great puzzle, in as far as, professing the extreme of liberalism in politics, he was observed to be practically aristocratic—far beyond the most conservative of his contemporaries. It is said of him, that in his own house, the servants had instructions to avoid, as far as possible, meeting him in staircases and passages; whence it was inferred that he disliked the very sight of his humble fellow-creatures. I know not how the case might actually be; but from others which have come under my immediate observation, I think it by no means unlikely that Lord— was only shy, not proud. He was perhaps one of those to whom greetings are intolerable, and from whom a "Good morning" is wrung like gold from a miser. The great mass of the humble can hardly form an idea of the difficulties experienced through this cause, by some of those whom they consider as men of consequence. A gentleman, occupying one of the highest offices in the country, and in the enjoyment of great public respect, on account of the manner in which he discharges his important functions—a man equally sound in judgment and kindly in the affairs of private life—this gentleman, to the knowledge of the present writer, often uses efforts to pass his friends in the street without being seen by them. A colleague in office, who for half the year sits several hours every day in the same room with him, states that he had often found himself on the point of encountering him in the course of a country walk, when he had observed him deliberately quit the footpath, and cross to the opposite side of the road, where he would stand looking over a hedge, affecting to take an interest in the landscape, or some object near or remote, until he thought his friend would be past, when he would quietly return to the footpath and resume his walk, thus accomplishing what—nothing but the avoidance of a kind of greeting with his colleague and friend! Such a fact will to many appear incredible; but its value consists in its strict truth, and its serving to illustrate a disposition of mind which, though hitherto little noticed, is only a too painful reality.

Shy men are generally persons of a different and amiable character—often possessed of a fine taste and nice moral feelings. They shrink from society and from individual encounters, very much because of a certain over-delicacy of nature, which makes the common bustle of life unpleasant to them. Another element of their case, is a deficiency of mere animal spirits. In their ordinary moments, they lack the backing of excitement to force their minds into active and healthy play. Laxly screwed, the strings refuse to twang, and the men start back, not

from the sound themselves have made, but from the absence of all sound. A sense of the dull unvital state of their minds reacts upon them in producing greater embarrassment, and the more they keep out of society, the more unfitted for it do they become. Sometimes a chance plunge into life, or an impulse from the contiguity of a bustling friend, will waken up a little energy in them, and for a while they will feel the comfort of a healthy normal state of mind. But when the external stimulus has spent its force, or been removed, they sink back into their timidity, and cheat the gleam of hope which their friends had begun to entertain. Usually, these men are altogether misunderstood by the world being thought haughty when they are in reality modest, and cold and repelling when they may perhaps be glowing with benevolence to all mankind. At the best, they are regarded as odd and incommunicable persons, and find their best and noblest qualities insufficient to protect them from the neglect which must ever be the fate of men of unpopular manners, however deserving of esteem.

Wherever the persons thus characterised are liable to any kind of external influence, it is well that their case should be properly understood and treated. The tendency of the patient himself—to retreat from the society which is painful to him, into still deeper obscurities, and there foster the disease which preys upon him? He should, on the contrary, be tempted by all fair means into the bustle of the world, and induced, if possible, to take an interest in its affairs. Even a liking for its frivolities might, in such a case, be redemption from worse evil. When friends have any influence in proposing matrimonial arrangements, they should seek to unite the victim of shyness to a person of cheerful social nature instead of to one who, while deemed perhaps more solid, might be apt, by less gay and active disposition, to lead to further restraints being imposed. In children the incipient manifestations of the malady might be met by the encouragement of active sports and social habits. Above all, it is important that the victim be not left to himself, or thrown into the hands of persons of sombre tempers. Disheartening views of individual merits, and of human nature generally, must also be deeply injurious.

The facts here brought forward ought to warn us against rash-judging from external appearances. The heart of man is a thing of infinite contrarieties; and often where we think ourselves surest of the ground on which we are forming an estimate, we are at the remotest point from the truth. Let us make a rule of pausing when we are asked to condemn a man for his pride, whether as an incidental demonstration or a habitual characteristic. Where we think there is disdain, there is perhaps only a pitiable embarrassment, arising from natural and irresistible awkwardness. Nor may we even be sure, where we see a somewhat forward or over-confident manner, that we are not contemplating the effects of this same foible, for it is natural to assume one vicious manner in order to escape the tendency to another, and a decisiveness, however constrained, may seem to the victim a blessed exchange from the pain of a habitual vacillation.

TENDERS FOR THE NAVY.—Since the Prince of Wales has been made a midshipman, the Admiralty has been besieged with nurses and anxious mothers, carrying their little charges to be admitted into the navy. The impression amongst the fair sex evidently is, that a child cannot be entered too early on board a man of war; and the number of babies that have been tendered to the Lords of the Admiralty as future Lord Nelsons, has been quite awful. One woman presented herself to the porter at the entrance with twins, and began her speech with "Please, my lord, I have brought you two young sailors. I wish them, my lord, to be brought up as admirals, in the same ship as the Prince of Wales. This one I should like to be a red one, and this other one, blue. You will see, my lord, I have put ribbons round their little arms, so that there shall be no mistake about it." She was going on, when the porter interrupted her, by assuring her that "they were overstocked with admirals just at present, but he believed they were in want of such an article at the Chelsea steam-boats." The poor woman took up her red and blue admirals, and went off immediately at full speed.

ON PRAYER.—Prayer is the peace of our spirits, the stillness of our thoughts, the evenness of recollection, the seat of meditation, the rest of our cares, and the calm of our tempest; prayer is the issue of a quiet mind, of untroubled thoughts, it is the daughter of charity and the sister of meekness; and he that prays to God with an angry heart with a troubled or discomposed spirit, is like him that retires into a battle to meditate, and sets up his closet in the out quarters of an army. Anger is a perfect alienation of the mind from prayer, and therefore is contrary to that attention, which presents our prayers in a right line to God. For so have I seen a lady rising from her bed of grass and soaring upwards, singing as he rises, and hopes to get to heaven, and climb over the clouds; but the poor bird was beaten back with the loud sighings of an eastern wind, and his motion made irregular and inconstant, descending more at every breath of the tempest, than it could recover by the vibration and frequent weighing of his wings; till the little creature was forced to sit down and pant, and stay till the storm was over, and then it made a prosperous flight, and did rise and sing as if it had learned music and motion from an angel, as he passed sometimes through the air about his ministries here below; so is the prayer of a good man.

Prayers are but the body of the bird; desires are its angel's wings. [Bishop Taylor.]

I engaged a chaise at Galway to conduct me some miles into the country, and had not proceeded far, when it pulled up at the foot of a hill, and the driver coming to the door opened it. "What are you at man? This isn't where I ordered you to stop?" said I. "Whist! your honour, whist!" ejaculated Paddy. "I'm only deaving the bast! If I bang the door, he'll think you're out, and then I'll cut up the hill."

THE WORLD.
"Tis a very good world we live in
To spend, or to lend, or to give in;
But to buy, or to borrow or ask for your own,
Tis the very worst world that ever was known."

\$500 REWARD.

WHEREAS, it has come to the knowledge of H. M.'s Government, that a secret Lodge or Society of rogues has existed and still exists at Honolulu, banded together by an oath of fidelity under a despotic leader, (said to be about forty-five years of age, and once a married man) and whose object is to get possession of the property of His Majesty's yacht, Kamehameha III., or some other fast sailing vessel, to cruise in these seas for purposes not yet disclosed, but believed to be piratical, and whose presence in this Kingdom is dangerous to the peace and property of the same; and WHEREAS, the above Reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, will be paid from His Majesty's Exchequer, to any person or persons who will give information that will lead to the detection and conviction of the whole or part of said Secret Lodge or Society.

It is believed that they have in their possession a new figure head, and a stern board to supply the place of the crown on the stern of the Kamehameha III. They have also sets of false papers and flags to be used as required. One set is Mexican, they designed to take the Kamehameha III., by taking passage in her for Maui, with their arms concealed in their chests, and to overpower the crew on the passage and put them ashore on Lanai. These particulars may aid in their detection, and put all persons on their guard against their attempts.

R. VIDA & VON PFISTER
OFFER for sale on reasonable terms, for cash, barter or bills of exchange on the U. States, England and France, the following articles:
Beef, pork, hams, molar, loaf sugar, coffee, Tea, tobacco, cigars, Epson salts, Vinegar, assorted pickles, in bottles, pepper, Preserved meats and fish, sperm candles, White and brown soap, sweet oil, linseed oil, Spirits turpentine, black paint, white lead, Green paint, verdigris, double and single blocks, Russia and English canvas, twine, cordage, Earthen ware, glass ware, files, copper tacks, Cut and wire nails, knives and forks, tumblers, Log lines, signal halysars, lanterns, stationery, Manila hats, slop clothing, camp ovens.
And a general assortment of Ship Chandlery, &c.
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WALDO & CO.
OFFER for sale the following articles of Merchandise:
Hemp and Manila rope, cutting falls, towline, Blocks, handspikes, blubber hooks, fin chains, Canvas No. 1 to 5, standing rigging, Black, green and red paint, white lead, Spirits turpentine, paint oil, whale oil, olive oil, Winchester No. 1 yellow soap, California soap, American beef and pork, jerked beef, flour, Coffee, sugar, molasses, pickles in bls. and b's, Hoop iron, tea kettles, saucapans, wick yarn, Blue cloth caps, felt hats, cotton and silk umbrellas, Grape shades, China satin aprons, Claret wine, Ship and Anchor weighing 1500 lbs, and 1 new four top-mast stay sail.
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FRENCH ACADEMY.
MESSRS. WIRT AND TALLOT have the honor to inform the public that at the solicitation of their friends, they will open a school for instruction in the French language and literature, on the 20th inst.
Mr. Wirt, secretary to the French Consul, and Mr. Talbot from the Central School, Paris, feel assured that they can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.
Gentlemen of undoubted standing and character have this school under their control and patronage.
Tuition \$5 per month. Private lessons to be paid for separately.
For further particulars, apply to Mr. Wirt, at the French Consulate, between the hours of 10 and 12, A. M.
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ISRAEL H. WRIGHT,
PAINTER AND GLAZIER, offers for sale on reasonable terms a general assortment of Paints and Oils, consisting of:
White Lead, Venetian Red, Prussian Blue; Terra de Sieme, assorted Green Paints; Chrome Yellow, Whiting, Yellow Ochre; Spanish Brown, Lamp Black, in kegs and papers; Spirits Turpentine, Linseed Oil, Copal Varnish; Gold and Silver Leaf; Putty, and all the usual Paint, Sash and Tar Brushes, Pumice Stone; Sand Paper, Window Glass, Putty, &c., &c.
House, Sign, Coach, Ship and Ornamental Painting executed with neatness and despatch.
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BENJAMIN PITMAN,
DEALER IN SHIP CHANDLERY.
General Merchandise and Hawaiian Produce, BYRON'S BAY, HILO, HAWAII.
All kinds of supplies usually required by vessels recruiting at these Islands.
Large quantities of first wood on hand, and for sale at \$6 per cord. Fresh beef supplied when demanded, and timber for repairs to be had at all times.
WANTED.—Bills of Exchange on the United States, England and Europe, for which money will be advanced on the most reasonable terms.
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ISAAC MONTGOMERY,
DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE, will keep on hand and for sale, a general assortment of English, French and American Dry Goods, adapted to this market, which he will sell at the lowest cash prices.
He has on hand and is constantly receiving a large supply of very superior Salt, which he will sell for cash or barter, on reasonable terms.
Mat Bags, capable of holding half a bushel each, manufactured to order, on hand and for sale.
Shipping supplies with Stock and Hawaiian Produce, at short notice, at the lowest market price.
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NOTICE.
WALDO & CO. would inform their friends and the public that they have established themselves in business at Oahu in connection with their house at Maui, and will keep constantly on hand at both places, Beef, Pork, Bread, Flour, Canvas, Cordage, and a general assortment of merchandise usually required by Whalers touching at these Islands for their supplies.
Money advanced on liberal terms for Bills of Exchange on the United States, France and England.
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REGULAR PACKET FOR LAHAINA.
The Clipper Schooner KAMEHAMEHA III., Captain ANTONIA, having fine accommodations, will run regularly between this port and Lahaina, except when required on His Majesty's service Her days of departure from Honolulu, as near as possible, will be on Monday, at 4 P. M. from Lahaina, on Thursday evenings. She will carry mails and take freight and passengers, but will not be accountable for damage sustained by freight.
Apply to Captain on board or to J. PIKOH.
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SELECT SCHOOL.
The third term of the Select School will commence on Monday, May 24th. Tuition per quarter of 12 weeks.
For higher branches, \$10 00
" Common, 8 00
" Beginners, 5 00
" Incidental expenses, 25
" Furnishing desks, 75
References. Rev. Samuel C. Damon and J. B. De Fienness.
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THE undersigned hereby gives notice that no other person but him is authorized to contract debts on the private account of H. M. M., and that he will pay no debts which are not duly authorized by him.
Palace, Honolulu, June 30th, 1847. A. PAKI, Chamberlain.

R. VIDA & VON PFISTER,
WILL keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Ship Chandlery, Provisions, &c. usually required for whale ships touching at this port for recruits; and will supply them at the lowest market prices for cash or Bills of Exchange on the United States, England and France.
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EVERETT & CO.,
IMPORTERS, will keep constantly on hand an assortment of English, French and American GOODS, suitable for Oregon, California and these Islands, which will be sold at low prices.
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CAVEAT.

THE public attention is called to the following facts:

1st. That on the 24th of November, A. D. 1841, the King and Premier of the Hawaiian Islands, signed a contract, without any proper or valuable consideration, with Peter A. Bismarck, William Hooper, or his assigns, were allowed to locate unimproved and unoccupied lands for certain purposes, until the 24th November, 1842, which right of location, was, on the 13th September, 1842, extended and further consideration to the 24th of November, 1845.

2d. That when there yet remained two years and six months of the term for such location, said Bismarck, Ladd and Hooper, by their duly empowered Attorney, P. A. Bismarck, sold and transferred all their right, title and interest in the said contract, by and by a contract executed at Brussels, on the 17th of May, A. D. 1843, with that Company, divested themselves of the right to locate and enjoy such lands.

3d. That the Belgian Company not having located or demanded the right of locating such lands, from the 17th of May, 1843, to the 24th of November, 1845, the time for such location has completely elapsed, and the said two contracts have become void by their own terms.

4th. That in the year of 1841, in accordance with the established custom of these Islands, having been made in duplicate, one being left in the hands of each party thereto, and each duplicate consisting of an English and Hawaiian version, duly signed and sealed, it has come to the knowledge of the undersigned, that Ladd & Co., notwithstanding they have sold and delivered the English version of said contract to the Belgian Company of Colonization, have lately assigned the Hawaiian version of said contract to other parties for purposes unknown to said King and Government.
Therefore, the undersigned, in case any person or persons shall hereafter pretend to claim or assert any right under either of those void contracts by reason of purchase, transfer or assignment, such person or persons will meet the just and legal opposition of the Hawaiian Government.
And it is further known to all men, that whoever shall purchase said contracts, will purchase them at his or their own peril, and be deemed to have purchased a nullity.

Done by order of the King and Government of the Hawaiian Islands, the Department of Finance, in Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, this 21st day of May, 1847.

G. P. JUDD,
Minister of Finance and Attorney for the King's Government.
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LIST OF PAMPHLETS
PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT
THIS OFFICE, a few copies of the following Pamphlets published by order of Government.

Investigation pursued at the Palace, by command of the King and Premier, in the fall of 1845, in vindication of the rights of the Hawaiian Islands, relative to R. Charlton's alleged claim to the land Palahalo, in Honolulu, 115 pages with a map. Price \$1.

Correspondence between H. H. M.'s Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Consul General of the United States, in the case of John Wiley. 1845. Price 75 cents.
Correspondence between H. H. M.'s Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General, on the subject of Richard Charlton's claim to the land Palahalo, in Honolulu, 1845. Price 75 cents.
Principles of Settlement in the final Accounts of Executors and Administrators, adopted by the Court of Oahu, in the case of R. W. Wood, Administrator of the estate of W. C. Little, deceased. Price 25 cents.

Report of the case of James Gray, an American citizen, Plaintiff in Appeal, vs. the Hawaiian Government. 1845. Price 50 cents.
In Admiralty.—Foreclosure of the Hypothecation on the British Brig Euphemia, Captain John S. Nightingale. Price 25 cents.
Average Adjusted in the case of American brigantine Lafayette, by M. Kekuanoa, Admiralty Judge. Price 25 cents.

Report of the Case of C. Brewer & Co. v. John R. von Pfister, tried before the Governor of Oahu, Aug. 19 and 21, 1845. Price 25 cents.
Official Reports of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. 1845.—6.—7. Price 25 cents.
Official Reports of the Minister of the Interior. 1845.—6.—7. Price 25 cents.
Official Reports of the Minister of Public Instruction. 1845.—6.—7. Price 25 cents.
Official Reports of the Attorney General. 1845.—6.—7. Price 25 cents.
Official Report on the existing Harbor laws of the Hawaiian Islands. Price 25 cents.
Report of the Register of Vessels in the Hawaiian Islands. Price 25 cents.
Report of the Trial of Bismarck v. Jarvis. Price \$1.

Correspondence with Consul General Miller, relative to case of Thomas Phillips v. Kohiaupai. Price 12 1/2 cents.
Lex Forti, Court of Oahu. Price 6 cents.

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS.

HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE
AND COMMERCIAL REVIEW, Published monthly at 142 Fulton St., New York. Price \$3.00 per annum, in advance. By FREEMAN HUNT, Publisher and Proprietor.

The Merchants' Magazine and Commercial Review, embraces every subject connected with commerce, manufactures and political economy, as follows:—Commercial legislation; commercial history and geography; mercantile biography; descriptive, statistical and historical accounts of the various commodities which form the subjects of mercantile transactions; port charges; tariffs; customs and excise regulations; commercial statistics of the United States and the different countries of the world with which we have intercourse, including their physical character, population, productions, exports, imports, commerce, manufactures, industries, incorporated companies, railroads, canals, steamboats, docks, post offices, &c.; principles of commerce, finance and banking, with practical and historical details and illustrations; commercial law, and mercantile law reports and decisions of courts in the United States and Europe; including insurance, partnership, principal and agent, bills of exchange, sale, guaranty, bankruptcy, shipping and navigation, &c., and whatever else shall tend to develop the resources of the country and the world, and illustrate the various topics bearing upon commerce and commercial literature.

It has been and will continue to be, the aim of the editor and proprietor of the Merchants' Magazine to avoid everything of a party, political, or sectional bias or bearing, in the conduct of the work. It will, therefore, be the aim of the editor to maintain an impartial and fair discussion of all the interests of commerce, agriculture, manufactures and the currency.

Complete sets of the Merchants' Magazine, embracing thirteen semi-annual volumes, of about 600 large printed pages each, bringing it down to Dec. 1845, inclusive, may be obtained at the Publisher's office, 142 Fulton street, New York, at the subscription price.

Subscriptions and orders for bound volumes received at this office.
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NOTICE.

The attention of Foreigners residing in this Kingdom is hereby directed to the following extract from Section 7th, Article 1st, Chapter 5th, of the First Part of the Act to organize the Executive Departments:

"No co-partnership among aliens residing and doing mercantile or other business in this Kingdom, shall be valid in law, until its members resident, shall have obtained a certificate of Nationality, as in this article prescribed; neither shall any leasehold estate be considered validly acquired by any such alien." Page 77.

HOMER OFFICE, June 15, 1847. w2.

COURT OF OAHU.

Notice is hereby given that there will be twelve regular terms of this Court, held at the Court House, in Honolulu, commencing on the first Monday of February, 1847.

Three days at least before the opening of the Court, notes of issue of the causes to be tried at that term, shall be served upon one of the judges of the Court, in order to the making up of a proper calendar.

NOTICE.
All persons indebted to the Polynesian Office on past accounts, are respectfully requested to call and settle their bills. All persons having bills against the same to present them.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF OREGON TERRITORY.

AN ACT to prevent Desertion, and for the recovery of deserting or absconding Seamen.

1. Be it enacted by the House of Representatives of Oregon Territory, That when it shall be made to appear to any Justice of the Peace, by the affidavit of any person, that any person has deserted or absconded from the service of any master or captain of a vessel claiming the services of such deserting or absconding person, upon contract or agreement made and entered into, either in this or a foreign country, the said Justice of the Peace shall immediately issue his warrant for the apprehension of such deserting or absconding person, and cause the accused to be brought before him, or some other Justice of the Peace of the county in which the original writ issued.

2. The officer having the warrant, or any other person who may be duly authorized to serve said warrant, may arrest said accused deserting or absconding person in any county in this Territory, and bring him forthwith before the Justice of the Peace who issued the warrant, or some other Justice of the Peace of the same county.

3. Upon the trial of the case, if it shall appear that the master or captain of said vessel is entitled to the further services of said deserting or absconding person, it shall be the duty of the Justice of the Peace, or the court trying the case, to cause up to the master or captain of said vessel, and all costs shall be adjudged against said deserting or absconding person, and a certificate of the same shall be delivered to the said master or captain, who shall thereupon pay the said costs and charges.

4. Any person who shall entice a seaman to leave his ship, or who shall knowingly harbor, secrete, employ, or in anywise assist a deserting or absconding seaman, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, less than 25 dollars for each offense; and all fines less than 25 dollars for each offense, shall be paid into the county treasury, and be recovered either by indictment or action of debt, in the name of the county.

5. That every ship master or captain, on the desertion of any of his crew, shall be bound in the penal sum of fifty dollars, to give immediate information of the same to the proper authority.

6. That if the mate or first officer under the captain or master, and a majority of the crew of any vessel or ship lying in any port of Oregon Territory, shall discover that said captain or master, or any other officer or crew member, has committed any offense, or otherwise injured in her crew, body, tackle, apparel, furniture, provisions, or stores, to proceed to sea, and shall require such assistance to be incurred into the master or captain shall, upon the request of the mate, or other officer, or a majority of the crew, shall discover that said captain or master, or any other officer or crew member, has committed any offense, or otherwise injured in her crew, body, tackle, apparel, furniture, provisions, or stores, to proceed to sea, and shall require such assistance to be incurred into the master or captain shall, upon the request of the mate, or other officer, or a majority of the crew, shall discover that said captain or master, or any other officer or crew member, has committed 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